

the imperious demands of an empty stomach, which having been appeased from the store which instinct led them to provide, they resume their previous

pid condition; others, as the hedgehog, ap-
 pears to practice more complete abstinence.

[illegible]

It must be remembered that the directions contained in the calendar apply to the country of Cumberland generally. It would be simply impracticable to prepare a calendar suitable to the whole colony, embracing as it does so great a variety of climate. With slight variations, however, which will readily suggest themselves to any practical person or amateur, the directions may be modified so as to suit the local peculiarities of other districts.

MONTHLY REMARKS.
The weather during the last month has been all that could be desired, and the copious supply of rain which has fallen within the last few days will render the present a highly favourable season for planting out evergreen trees and plants, and having in our two preceding articles given some directions regarding draining and trenching, we deem the present a very opportune time to enter upon the subject of planting, for unless this operation be properly carried out, the labour expended on the previous operations will be thrown away. First, mark out the ground and place stakes in the positions which it is intended the leading or most prominent plants are to occupy; these plants should be regulated according to their character, with great care, as the ultimate beauty and finish of the design depends entirely upon the proper and judicious regulation of these leading features.

If possible, select a dull day (if showery all the better), particularly when the plants have not been grown in pots; throw out sufficient soil only to form a hole large enough to admit the roots freely when well spread out in all directions from the centre, place the plant in the middle of the hole to the depth of the neck or earth mark, throw in a little soil, at the same time gently shaking the plant to settle the soil about the roots, which continue till the hole is filled, after which press the soil with the foot slightly about the stem; if the soil be at all inclined to be dry, water should be applied, and if the plant be large it is better to use a large watering pot, with the rose, holding the pot well up, so that the water may fall with sufficient force to fill up all the vacuum about the roots, then raise the soil slightly round the stem, to allow for the natural settling down. If the aspect is not thoroughly sheltered, a few bushes should be placed round each plant, and good firm stakes placed as close to the plants as possible; then procure some soft material and tie firmly round the stake, and slack or loose round the stem of the plant, forming two separate ties. It will be found of advantage to use two or even three ties when the plant is of moderate growth, as the wind will have far less power over the plant than when one tie only is employed. Staking is a very important feature in planting, as it not only preserves the plant in a proper upright position, and steadies it, but protects the bark from injury, particularly in stiff clayey soils. We have frequently noticed young trees barked and killed for want of staking. It occurs in this way—the ground becomes soft with rain, and if windy weather sets in shortly after, the plant when not staked blows and works about, and in fact, forms quite a puddle round the stem, which, when dry, becomes as hard as a brick; and whilst in this condition windy weather sets in again the plant is blown about, and the bark, being brought into violent contact with so hard a substance, is consequently destroyed. When pot plants are at all pot-bound it is a good plan to soak the ball in water for an hour or so, then score the ball from top to bottom in three or four places with a knife, remove the drainage, and loosen or spread out the roots before planting; it is better, however, to score plants that have not been well attended to, and whose roots have not been allowed to get cramped in the pot. Under any circumstances, it is a very foolish plan to place pot and all in the ground, as is frequently done; it is only under extraordinary circumstances that a plant so put in the ground can ever succeed. By turning the plant upside down, and tapping the edge of the pot against a post or some firm substance, the earth and all will come out without being disturbed. The drainage should in all cases be removed, and the roots loosened or spread out, so as to prevent their continuing in the circular form induced by confinement in the pot.

Deciduous trees, including ordinary fruit trees, may be planted in a similar way to the foregoing, only being more hardy they will not require bushes being placed round them, but the whole should be staked, and all injured roots removed with a good sharp knife. For fruit trees the quincunx order of planting is the best, and the simplest way of explaining this method is as follows:—Plant four trees in the form of a square double the distance apart that the trees are required to stand, then place one in the centre, forming a third line or row; by repeating this figure the system may be extended indefinitely. This mode of planting employs the land to the best advantage, as well as presenting to the eye a more pleasing appearance. Advantage should be taken of the present favourable weather for pushing on all operations connected with the preparation of the soil for sowing or planting.

FIELD.
This is the best month for sowing all kinds of grass seeds, and the splendid rains with which we have recently been favoured render the present a more than usually favourable season; we would, therefore, recommend all those who intend improving their pastures to sow without delay—sow wheat, barley, oats, &c., also turnips, beet, and mangold wurtzel. Harvest maize, sorghum, and other millets. Dry and house late potato crop. Store pumpkins in a dry airy compartment. Continue ploughing and preparing land for crops, as wheat and other cereals may be sown with every prospect of a good return for fully the two succeeding months. We would strongly recommend settlers and others to save the stalks of maize and sorghum after the seed has been removed, for although there is every prospect of an abundant supply of grass this winter, yet such valuable winter fodder should not be allowed to go to waste, as is generally the case in New South Wales. The stalks only require to be well dried in the field for about a fortnight, when, if perfectly dry, they can be stacked in the barn or shed. Keeping them well away from the rain, a very little of which will quite destroy them; the best way to feed stock with these is to cut them up in small pieces with the scythe or some such machine.

FRUIT GARDEN AND ORCHARD.
Continue to gather late fruits. Where it is desired to preserve grapes for a lengthened period upon the vine, the bunches should be examined and all imperfect fruit removed, and all foliage and wood likely to exclude a free circulation of air should be cut away at once.

New strawberry plantations may be formed; for this purpose good strong well-rooted runners of the first or second joints should be selected; good strong soil, approaching a clay, is the best, and too much manure (if well decomposed) can hardly be given; clear away runners from old plantations, destroy weeds, and keep surface of soil open.

Plant out orange, guava, lemon, citron, lime, banana, and any tropical or semi-tropical fruits (if evergreen), but these should only be planted in warm sheltered situations; if exposed it will be necessary to afford ample protection against wind and frost during the ensuing winter months. Continue the preparation of land for new plantations, and store compost for winter dressing.

KITCHEN GARDEN.
Sow early varieties of peas, broad beans, parsnip, spinach, carrots, and radishes; sow largely of cabbage, cauliflower, brocoli, and lettuce; transplant the above when ready, and thin out those crops sown to stand. Celery should be well earthed up and young plants put out for succession; thin out and sow turnips; plant out cabbages, garlic, and potatoes; earth up and attend to the young potato crop. Sow mustard and cress, and herbs of all sorts. Peas will require staking, and should be particularly looked after, as if allowed to lay on the ground after so much rain the pods will be quite spoiled; in addition to which staking renders the plants more prolific, particularly during the cold winter months. Remove all decayed and decaying substances; keep down weeds and insects, and look well after drains.

FLOWER GARDEN.
A continuance of favourable weather has rendered this department more attractive than usual at this season, and there is every prospect of winter flowers being afforded every opportunity of displaying their beauties to the very best advantage. First among these is the camellia, which is well represented in every garden worthy the name, and in all directions they promise a fine show. It is frequently asserted that this queen of flowers has an aversion to strong manures; we can, however, assure our readers that this is quite a mistake, we have tried camellias with the very strongest manures, and have invariably found that not only is the health and vigour of the plant improved, but the foliage and flowers are richer in colour and considerably improved in size by the application; the manure should, however, be well decomposed, and the best soil is a rich red or yellow loam. All kinds of evergreen shrubs, and pot plants generally, may be planted out at once, and the advantage of early planting cannot be over-estimated, as if put in the ground now, plants are well established before the summer sets in, and are much better able to stand heat and drought than those which are planted late. A few hardy annuals may be sown this month, and herbaceous plants may be planted with safety, the ground being now in admirable condition for their reception. A very beautiful new winter flowering shrub of recent introduction may now be seen in flower at the Darling Nursery; this is the *Bugainvillea glabra*, and was imported from Mauritius about two years since. The plant has been in flower more than three months, and from all appearance will continue throughout the winter, and, although from Mauritius, it appears to be quite hardy. Such plants as these should occupy prominent positions in every garden. Mr. W. Wright, of Hunter's Hill, during a recent trip to the South Sea Islands, discovered and brought to Sydney some exceedingly rich and rare plants, many of them being remarkable for their variegated and fine foliage. Some remarkably fine *Crotons*, of which there are some fifteen varieties, form perhaps the most striking feature in the collection; there are about the same number of *Drepanolobium*, most of which are probably quite new; also about twenty varieties of *Canthium*, many of which have variegated foliage. In addition to these there are fully fifty other species and varieties of plants, nearly the whole of which have some peculiarity at once distinguishing them from the plants usually met with in our conservatories and gardens. These are now at the Darling Nursery, from which place they are packed off to Europe, there being no market here for such rarities.

The late rains have had the effect of rousing horticulturists from their slumbers. They must now be up and doing. All irregularities in walks and borders should at once be put to rights; drains well looked after and repaired; rubbish cleared away, lawns and verges mowed, hedges clipped, and all made snug and tidy; for nothing has a more wretched appearance than a garden in a dirty disorganised state during winter.

THE MORMONS IN PERIL.—Americans are, as a rule, much alarmed of the existence of such a sect among themselves, and now that the religion is passing towards Utah, it is impossible for the disciples of Brigham Young to preserve the exclusion which has hitherto been so important to them. Emigrants will cover the country, and the Salt Lake will no longer be a prison for a few fanatics. Dissatisfied Mormons will merely have to jump into the cars, instead of running the risk of being murdered in the vain attempt to return to their former homes. More than once Congress has shown a disposition to "put down" Mormonism; but the difficulty is that it is doubtful how far Congress has the right to interfere in Territories, and Utah is a Territory. But Senator Howard is about to bring the point to a practical issue. He has brought forward a bill for the purpose of regulating the selection of grand and petit juries in Utah, which, if enforced, would effectually break up the present Mormon settlement. Only persons lawfully appointed shall have the power to administer oaths; "consent" of "sole" marriages are declared illegal, and any member of the "so-called Mormon Church" cohabiting with a woman under the pretence of such marriages will be liable to a fine of not more than \$10,000, or less than \$500, or to imprisonment for not more than three years. Heavy penalties are also entailed upon all persons who assist at these spiritual marriages. Without polygamy Mormonism would have no charm in the eyes of its followers, and it is not surprising that the abolition of the Mormon must cease to be a home in some other country. Senator Howard's attack will cause the greatest excitement to the Mormons which they have known since their memorable flight to the Salt Lake. —*Correspondent of Times.*

THE SENIOR AND SECOND WARRIORS AT CAMBRIDGE.—Mr. Charles Niven, the Senior Wrangler, is 21 years of age, a native of Perthshire; he was educated at the University of Aberdeen, where he obtained the Simpson Mathematical Prize and the Fullerton Mathematical Scholarship. He also holds the Ferguson Mathematical Scholarship, competed for at Glasgow among students from all Scotch Universities. He entered at Cambridge in October, 1863, having previously obtained by open competition one of the open Minor Scholarships at Trinity College. Once entered at Trinity, his career was most successful; he obtained all College honours, and passed proper merit in the first class of his year. From the Minor he passed to a Foundation Scholarship as soon as he was eligible. Mr. Niven also achieved an honour never previously won by any under the grade of Senior Wrangler; he carried off the Sheepshanks Exhibition, previously held by the Hon. J. W. Strutt. Mr. Niven was his private tutor. Mr. Clifford, the Second Wrangler, is a native of Exeter, twenty-one years of age, and had been under private tuition before entering the University. He carried off a Minor Scholarship at Trinity, and proceeded thence to a Foundation Scholarship. His name is to be found in the first class of each of his years. He won the declaration prize on a subject drawn from the works of all Cambridge men, and especially an "Old Trinity" to wit, "William Whewell." William Percival Frost was Mr. Clifford's private tutor. It is understood that Mr. Clifford has, during his University career, devoted a great deal of his time to other branches of mathematical science than those that would have won him a place in the mathematical tripos. He is already distinguished in modern analytical methods, of which Professor Cayley is the great exponent.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

Down Trains.
Sydney to Parramatta, Parramatta to Richmond, Richmond to Mittagong, and Intermediate Stations.

Trains leave	Trains arrive
1. 10.15 a.m. Sydney to Parramatta	1. 10.15 a.m. Parramatta to Sydney
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Up Trains.
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1. 10.15 a.m. Mittagong to Parramatta	1. 10.15 a.m. Mittagong to Parramatta
2. 11.15 a.m. Mittagong to Parramatta	2. 11.15 a.m. Mittagong to Parramatta
3. 12.15 p.m. Mittagong to Parramatta	3. 12.15 p.m. Mittagong to Parramatta
4. 1.15 p.m. Mittagong to Parramatta	4. 1.15 p.m. Mittagong to Parramatta
5. 2.15 p.m. Mittagong to Parramatta	5. 2.15 p.m. Mittagong to Parramatta
6. 3.15 p.m. Mittagong to Parramatta	6. 3.15 p.m. Mittagong to Parramatta
7. 4.15 p.m. Mittagong to Parramatta	7. 4.15 p.m. Mittagong to Parramatta
8. 5.15 p.m. Mittagong to Parramatta	8. 5.15 p.m. Mittagong to Parramatta
9. 6.15 p.m. Mittagong to Parramatta	9. 6.15 p.m. Mittagong to Parramatta
10. 7.15 p.m. Mittagong to Parramatta	10. 7.15 p.m. Mittagong to Parramatta
11. 8.15 p.m. Mittagong to Parramatta	11. 8.15 p.m. Mittagong to Parramatta
12. 9.15 p.m. Mittagong to Parramatta	12. 9.15 p.m. Mittagong to Parramatta

Up Trains.
Richmond to Parramatta, Parramatta to Sydney, and Intermediate Stations.

1 and a.m.	1	2	3	4
Dep.	6.45	8.35	9.25	10.15
.....	6.50	8.41	9.41	10.21
.....	6.54	8.45	9.45	10.24
.....	7.0	8.51	9.51	10.30
Arr.	7.6	9.10	10.10	10.36

1 and a.m.	1	2	3	4
Dep.	7.20	8.14	9.10	10.3
.....	7.25	8.36	9.12	10.10
.....	7.31	8.26	9.20	10.11
.....	7.39	8.30	9.23	10.22
Arr.	7.45	8.48	9.33	10.27

